

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street. Mr. N. E. HENNINGTON, of Solon, Ohio, says that "Old John Brown" was a Missouri man. The case is now ready for the jury.

Mr. CAMPBELL's tariff platform.—If I had my way I would not abolish the protective tariff at one sweep—I would only drive an entering wedge in up to the hilt.

In England intends to permit in her scheme of "assisted emigration" she might as well tow the Emerald Isle across the ocean, make her fast to Castle Garden, and be done with it.

Times doesn't grieve when he beholds the Cleveland candle snuffed out and Butler burred up beyond recognition. The Sage of Cyprian Alley has his legs locked under the Democratic nag.

Wm. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt tells us that "the United States is the greatest Nation in the world" we are bound to admit the fact, though we can't support him for President of the same. Our harp, dear Abram, is hung upon another tree.

That Pennsylvania murderer who thinks he will be hanged because he and Governor Pattison are Democrats, forgets that there is a Board of Pardons in Pennsylvania, and he forgets that Governor Pattison, with all his faults, isn't that kind of a man.

In West Virginia were to pack up her year and step proudly on to the "Solid South" what pen could describe the rejoicing among the ninety-and-nine? Fatted calf till we couldn't eat? They would want to enlarge the Cabinet to let us in.

Colonel CAMPBELL's ally having been laid on the table, and Mr. Conneliman's position to settle the matter at another time and in another way, let us hope that Council and the Board of Public Works will be able to preserve the peace on the island.

The Parkersburg State Journal urges Wood and Wirt counties to be represented at the railroad meeting to be held at Glenville on the 25th inst. The State Journal is laboring against to have the proposed narrow gauge road built down the Little Kanawha to Parkersburg. A little generous rivalry doesn't hurt in such matters. A Parkersburg terminus would be nearer to Wheeling than a point on the Ohio river in Jackson county, but not desiring to see any locality left out in the cold the Intelligencer will be glad to see both projects carried to success. The more railroads the better.

Let us see by some published figures what General Bradley T. Johnson meant by "Virginianism." At Danville, where the "virtue and intelligence" of Virginia asserted itself, 1,301 colored voters were registered November 3. November 6 thirty-one of them voted. Something kept 1,270 from the polls. In North Danville three voted out of 233 registered, and those three votes were cast for the Bourbon ticket. In New Design one voted out of 65. If the "Mississippi plan" has any advantages over "Virginianism" the "virtue and intelligence" of Virginia would like to know about it.

GOVERNOR FOSTER is right. The g. o. p. has something left, and it looks as though there is another President in it. But we don't think the Governor can induce the Democrats to nominate Ben Butler. The Democratic convention won't bother about the South, which at this writing seems to be reasonably solid. We may make a break in West Virginia—which isn't enough South to hurt—and there may be a miracle wrought in Virginia, but practically the nominee of the Democratic party, wherever he may be, will start with the "Solid South" at his back. There is not a Northern State that Butler could carry.

Thus far this has been a week of Bourbon jubilation in Virginia. Last night Richmond held her jubilee, and from the preliminary notes sounded in the Dispatch the affair must have been impressive and well worth seeing. "A jubilant old Confederate" was out in a call to his comrades of the Fourth (Confederate) Cavalry. He urged them to "Come, comrades, and show to the world who compose the Conservative-Democratic party." There was also a loud cry for the "Old Cattle Rangers as well as all others of the celebrated Tenth Virginia Cavalry"—perhaps to make sure of showing to the world "who compose the Conservative-Democratic party." The Dispatch exhorted editors to "get candles, place them in tin holders, light them and throw open the blinds. Chinese lanterns can be used also with good effect." Nothing is said about shotguns and revolvers which "can be used also with good effect."

Candidate anti-breeds captured. St. Paul, November 13.—Col. Whistler, commanding at Fort Buford, Dakota, has reported to Department headquarters that Lieutenant Bell, of the Seventh Cavalry, has succeeded in overtaking the marauding, Canadian half-breeds, near White Earth, and had brought into Fort Buford the entire band and outfit, including forty-six ponies, carts, tents and other property. The party was composed of eleven men, twelve women and thirty-eight children. Colonel Whistler further reported that he sent across the line without transportation he feared the women and children would die of exposure and starvation. General Terry directed that they be sent at once to British possessions, and be permitted to retain such property as would prevent actual hardship and suffering.

Ever Miners' Strike. Pittsburgh, November 13.—The river coal operators met this afternoon and appointed a committee similar to the committee of miners, to meet next Friday to discuss the necessity for present mining reductions in the fourth pool and to arrange for the appointment of a Board of Arbitration similar to the one which has been successful in settling the differences between the railroad operators and miners. The action of the operators to-day will, of course, avert the strike ordered by the miners for the 15th inst. The board, if appointed, will arbitrate upon and regulate the prices of mining in all the four river pools.

THE SAME OLD WAR CRY

OBTAINS IN THE OLD DOMINION

That Horrible Negro Farther South During the Bloody Reign of the Ku Klux—The Danville Massacre and How it was Planned. Colored Men Shot for no Offense.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—The Republican publishes to-day the following special from Petersburg: Since Thursday's dispatches to the Intelligencer from here, a mass of information has been received from letters from all parts of the State, and from communications made in person by local leaders from many counties, all of which show that the result of last Tuesday's election created no more surprise among the Bourbons than the bagging of any other game for which they might deliberately go gunning. Every mail brings fresh proof that the State was bordering on a condition of war, and the only wonder is that the Danville massacre was the only wholesale one that occurred. The Bourbon faction exhausted the supply of firearms everywhere, and how many were brought into the State for the occasion will never be known.

A gentleman of high character informed me to-day that a friend of his, who was making a purchase of some sort in a store in Baltimore a week before election, and who, it is said, was a member of the Danville board of directors, was told that during the brief time he was in the store seven orders for firearms were received from Danville. Another prominent citizen told me that as early as July a Funder told him that he was intended to buy all the votes of the city. The Funder was a man of some consequence, and when they had exhausted that process they intended to buy enough to make the thing sure. Another man was told by a Bourbon in October that on the 7th of November his party would spring something on the Coalitionists that would cost them, and it would be too late for them to counteract it. It is now evident that the mine thus to be exploded was the race issue, and that the instrumentality was to be the Danville circus.

This is shown by the fact that this purpose was not announced until the day prior to November 1, with directions to withhold them from circulation until that day. The circular was the chief burden of discussion at Bourbon meetings both the 1st and 5th. On election day dispatches were received from Danville that the whites were standing in their doorway, with shot guns, protecting their wives from violence at the hands of the negroes, and they did not dare to leave their homes or go to the polls.

These infamous roadblocks were printed, and fell as thick as snowflakes around the streets in remote towns of the southwest. The Bourbons in these localities would take them and hold them up to conservative white readers, and would say: "Are you a white man? Well, if you are, here is the evidence that the fight has come down between the white race and its enemies; which side are you on?"

From whatever manner in which the Bourbons declared that the whites of Danville were at the mercy of the blacks, and the aggressive manner in which they demanded that their listeners should instantly decide which side was entitled to their sympathy and support, overpowered the candidate and bewildered communities where those blacks resided, and took them completely off their feet. The wildest panic was created by this bold and infamous fraud, and there is no room for doubt that the declaration that the vote for the Coalition candidate would be made on the side of the Danville negroes, led to the natural inference that to cast such a vote would be to invite personal violence.

A member of the military company sent from Richmond to Danville, to prevent violence, was killed by the mob, together with his wife, and clasp them around the knees, poured out their thanks to God for the arrival of protection. The number of the bodies of dead negroes found since the day of the massacre is unknown, but it is believed to be much greater than the public has yet learned.

THE REIGN OF TERROR. The reign of terror still continues there, and a committee of forty is about to make an investigation under Bourbon direction. The entire truth it will be difficult to ascertain at any time, but a committee of the United States Senate would doubtless be able to obtain testimony enough which could not be controverted, to show that the Danville affair was a mass murder, and that the mob was organized by the highly wrought condition of the public mind produced by the lawless methods of the Bourbons, prevented anything like a free expression of the popular will in the recent so-called election.

From whatever portion of the State men come all bring accounts of doings fearful to contemplate in a country in which liberty and law are said to exist. I give a few specimens which I recall from conversations I have heard. Some time before the election, a man named George W. H. Smith, a well-to-do citizen of Madison county, was charged to know of two colored servants how they would vote. They replied they intended to vote the Coalition ticket. He said if they did they could no longer work for him. They decided to give up their right to vote as they pleased, and left.

The enraged employer followed them, and when near them drew his pistol on the one nearest him and exclaimed, "I believe I will kill you any day." The negro turned, opened his coat and said, "You can kill me if you want to." The words were hardly out of his mouth before he was shot dead.

BECAUSE HE WAS A NEGRO. At Staunton a negro stood on the sidewalk, looking down at the ground, when a man came along with a shot-gun and when within about ten feet of him exclaimed, loudly: "I'll shoot any d—n nigger that insults me." He leveled his gun and discharged the contents of it into the negro's abdomen. This murderous act was without provocation, for the assailant and he had never met before, and no word, look or gesture passed between them before the shooting. It was simply an attack of mad rage because some men had been created black.

A reliable man telegraphed from Floyd County House on election day, as follows: "I just arrived here and learn that the Bourbon-Funders introduced the Ku Klux shout policy in this county to-day, by sending some of their men to make raids on innocent, law-abiding citizens. Mr. Alex Nolan was shot twice this day, while out in his field, because he was a Radicals, and refused to vote the Bourbon-Funder ticket. The fool selected to do this dirty deed was a man by the name of Prince E. Short."

Foreboding a Stoppage. Petersburg, November 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Rail Association will be held to-morrow, when it is believed another stoppage of the factories for four weeks will be ordered. The strike is reported, and prices low and trade small and ill assorted.

ANOTHER STORY

Of the West Lebanon, Pa., Tragedy—The Son Denies the Deed

WEST LEBANON, November 13.—A correspondent had an interview to-day with Joseph Sarver, that brutal wretch who stained his hands in the blood of his aged father, and completed the savage slaughter by the probably fatal shooting of the domestic, Belle Kelly. The shuddered brute was never much of a conversationalist, except when he indulged in a blasphemous tirade to the "old man," as he was accounted to call his foraging and much-abused parent. Despite the fact that no one here now credits him with the reasoning power of a human being, he displays wonderful good judgment in refraining from any mention of the terrible crime which he committed. "I tell you I know nothing of my father's death," is Sarver's stereotyped reply to those who, in the interests of justice, have called upon him with a view to get some new light on the foulest crime which has ever disgraced this county. The father, he declares, was killed by the depraved monster when talking of his father's death, reveals his insincerity. To the press representative Sarver made some unmeaning, vague remarks which were difficult to understand. Among other things, he said, "Who saw me kill the old man?" meaning his father. Sarver seems to draw much hope from the fact that no one saw the fatal shots fired, and that owing to this he will escape punishment for his brutal butchery. Sarver is a man who is very much of a hypocrite, speaks incoherently at times, and will not associate with any of the prisoners. The excitement over the barbarous deed has gradually cooled down, although the feeling is very strong. This, together with the free trade heresy which was cropping out here and there, was sufficient evidence that the State could not afford to trust the Democrats longer, and voters return to the Republican party, evidently well satisfied the experiment was a failure.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING. "Whenever the Democracy have been put on trial they have most signally failed to satisfy the people. Look at Pennsylvania, for instance. One year ago Pennsylvania was elected by a strong majority. The Democrats went in with a whirl. They were strong enough to have done some good, but spoils of office soon brought about bickerings and disputes, and there became two factions, and the Legislature, which should have adjourned months ago, is still in session. This, together with the free trade heresy which was cropping out here and there, was sufficient evidence that the State could not afford to trust the Democrats longer, and voters return to the Republican party, evidently well satisfied the experiment was a failure.

ARTIST'S CHANCES. "How will the result affect Arthur?" "The election in New York will certainly not injure President Arthur's chances for the nomination next year as the candidate of the Republicans. He has given us a good administration, and his popularity is still high. He has not disappointed in his appointments. He has been a good man, and his policy has been conciliatory and the party is united. Whether he will be the choice of the people it is yet too early to venture an opinion, as many changes may take place in the cabinet and the cabinet of the National Republican Convention."

Too True. INDIANA, Pa., November 13.—Sarver, who murdered his father and attempted to kill his housekeeper, Belle Kelly, was singing and dancing in his cell this morning. He said they could never hang him, because "he was a Democrat, and so was Governor Pattison."

HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Opening Day's Session—The Topics Discussed by the Doctors

DETROIT, November 13.—The American Public Health Association began its eleventh meeting in this city this morning, with President Dr. E. A. Hunt, of New Jersey, in the chair. The attendance of members was large, delegates being present from nearly every State in the Union, Canada, and the United States army and navy. The majority of men are well known in sanitary matters or officers of State boards of health and municipal health boards. The session was opened by Dr. J. M. Ballard, of Michigan. After the formal reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and standing committees, the regular programme of papers was entered. Dr. D. E. Salmon, of Department of Agriculture, two motions were exhibited, one of a colored teacher shaking his fist at a delicate white child, causing it to cry, while another represented a black school-teacher holding a white child on one knee and a black one on the other.

From whatever manner in which the Bourbons declared that the whites of Danville were at the mercy of the blacks, and the aggressive manner in which they demanded that their listeners should instantly decide which side was entitled to their sympathy and support, overpowered the candidate and bewildered communities where those blacks resided, and took them completely off their feet. The wildest panic was created by this bold and infamous fraud, and there is no room for doubt that the declaration that the vote for the Coalition candidate would be made on the side of the Danville negroes, led to the natural inference that to cast such a vote would be to invite personal violence.

A member of the military company sent from Richmond to Danville, to prevent violence, was killed by the mob, together with his wife, and clasp them around the knees, poured out their thanks to God for the arrival of protection. The number of the bodies of dead negroes found since the day of the massacre is unknown, but it is believed to be much greater than the public has yet learned.

THE REIGN OF TERROR. The reign of terror still continues there, and a committee of forty is about to make an investigation under Bourbon direction. The entire truth it will be difficult to ascertain at any time, but a committee of the United States Senate would doubtless be able to obtain testimony enough which could not be controverted, to show that the Danville affair was a mass murder, and that the mob was organized by the highly wrought condition of the public mind produced by the lawless methods of the Bourbons, prevented anything like a free expression of the popular will in the recent so-called election.

From whatever portion of the State men come all bring accounts of doings fearful to contemplate in a country in which liberty and law are said to exist. I give a few specimens which I recall from conversations I have heard. Some time before the election, a man named George W. H. Smith, a well-to-do citizen of Madison county, was charged to know of two colored servants how they would vote. They replied they intended to vote the Coalition ticket. He said if they did they could no longer work for him. They decided to give up their right to vote as they pleased, and left.

The enraged employer followed them, and when near them drew his pistol on the one nearest him and exclaimed, "I believe I will kill you any day." The negro turned, opened his coat and said, "You can kill me if you want to." The words were hardly out of his mouth before he was shot dead.

BECAUSE HE WAS A NEGRO. At Staunton a negro stood on the sidewalk, looking down at the ground, when a man came along with a shot-gun and when within about ten feet of him exclaimed, loudly: "I'll shoot any d—n nigger that insults me." He leveled his gun and discharged the contents of it into the negro's abdomen. This murderous act was without provocation, for the assailant and he had never met before, and no word, look or gesture passed between them before the shooting. It was simply an attack of mad rage because some men had been created black.

A reliable man telegraphed from Floyd County House on election day, as follows: "I just arrived here and learn that the Bourbon-Funders introduced the Ku Klux shout policy in this county to-day, by sending some of their men to make raids on innocent, law-abiding citizens. Mr. Alex Nolan was shot twice this day, while out in his field, because he was a Radicals, and refused to vote the Bourbon-Funder ticket. The fool selected to do this dirty deed was a man by the name of Prince E. Short."

Foreboding a Stoppage. Petersburg, November 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Rail Association will be held to-morrow, when it is believed another stoppage of the factories for four weeks will be ordered. The strike is reported, and prices low and trade small and ill assorted.

A LIVELY CORPSE

IS THE GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

That's What Governor Foster Thinks—His Views on the Effect of the Recent Election on the National Republican Party.

CLEVELAND, O., November 13.—A correspondent has interviewed Governor Charles Foster as follows on the result of the election in New York and other States. He said: "The elections mean, if they have any significance whatever, that the Republican party is not dead, but that its history is still cherished in the hearts of the great body of the voters of this country. It is at times warned when there is no great issue at stake, that some of its acts are not endorsed by the people. These warnings never go unheeded, and a wise policy is pursued. The time has not yet arrived when the business men of the country are willing to risk their all in a change of administration."

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING. "Whenever the Democracy have been put on trial they have most signally failed to satisfy the people. Look at Pennsylvania, for instance. One year ago Pennsylvania was elected by a strong majority. The Democrats went in with a whirl. They were strong enough to have done some good, but spoils of office soon brought about bickerings and disputes, and there became two factions, and the Legislature, which should have adjourned months ago, is still in session. This, together with the free trade heresy which was cropping out here and there, was sufficient evidence that the State could not afford to trust the Democrats longer, and voters return to the Republican party, evidently well satisfied the experiment was a failure."

ARTIST'S CHANCES. "How will the result affect Arthur?" "The election in New York will certainly not injure President Arthur's chances for the nomination next year as the candidate of the Republicans. He has given us a good administration, and his popularity is still high. He has not disappointed in his appointments. He has been a good man, and his policy has been conciliatory and the party is united. Whether he will be the choice of the people it is yet too early to venture an opinion, as many changes may take place in the cabinet and the cabinet of the National Republican Convention."

Too True. INDIANA, Pa., November 13.—Sarver, who murdered his father and attempted to kill his housekeeper, Belle Kelly, was singing and dancing in his cell this morning. He said they could never hang him, because "he was a Democrat, and so was Governor Pattison."

HEALTH ASSOCIATION. Opening Day's Session—The Topics Discussed by the Doctors

DETROIT, November 13.—The American Public Health Association began its eleventh meeting in this city this morning, with President Dr. E. A. Hunt, of New Jersey, in the chair. The attendance of members was large, delegates being present from nearly every State in the Union, Canada, and the United States army and navy. The majority of men are well known in sanitary matters or officers of State boards of health and municipal health boards. The session was opened by Dr. J. M. Ballard, of Michigan. After the formal reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and standing committees, the regular programme of papers was entered. Dr. D. E. Salmon, of Department of Agriculture, two motions were exhibited, one of a colored teacher shaking his fist at a delicate white child, causing it to cry, while another represented a black school-teacher holding a white child on one knee and a black one on the other.

From whatever manner in which the Bourbons declared that the whites of Danville were at the mercy of the blacks, and the aggressive manner in which they demanded that their listeners should instantly decide which side was entitled to their sympathy and support, overpowered the candidate and bewildered communities where those blacks resided, and took them completely off their feet. The wildest panic was created by this bold and infamous fraud, and there is no room for doubt that the declaration that the vote for the Coalition candidate would be made on the side of the Danville negroes, led to the natural inference that to cast such a vote would be to invite personal violence.

A member of the military company sent from Richmond to Danville, to prevent violence, was killed by the mob, together with his wife, and clasp them around the knees, poured out their thanks to God for the arrival of protection. The number of the bodies of dead negroes found since the day of the massacre is unknown, but it is believed to be much greater than the public has yet learned.

THE REIGN OF TERROR. The reign of terror still continues there, and a committee of forty is about to make an investigation under Bourbon direction. The entire truth it will be difficult to ascertain at any time, but a committee of the United States Senate would doubtless be able to obtain testimony enough which could not be controverted, to show that the Danville affair was a mass murder, and that the mob was organized by the highly wrought condition of the public mind produced by the lawless methods of the Bourbons, prevented anything like a free expression of the popular will in the recent so-called election.

From whatever portion of the State men come all bring accounts of doings fearful to contemplate in a country in which liberty and law are said to exist. I give a few specimens which I recall from conversations I have heard. Some time before the election, a man named George W. H. Smith, a well-to-do citizen of Madison county, was charged to know of two colored servants how they would vote. They replied they intended to vote the Coalition ticket. He said if they did they could no longer work for him. They decided to give up their right to vote as they pleased, and left.

The enraged employer followed them, and when near them drew his pistol on the one nearest him and exclaimed, "I believe I will kill you any day." The negro turned, opened his coat and said, "You can kill me if you want to." The words were hardly out of his mouth before he was shot dead.

BECAUSE HE WAS A NEGRO. At Staunton a negro stood on the sidewalk, looking down at the ground, when a man came along with a shot-gun and when within about ten feet of him exclaimed, loudly: "I'll shoot any d—n nigger that insults me." He leveled his gun and discharged the contents of it into the negro's abdomen. This murderous act was without provocation, for the assailant and he had never met before, and no word, look or gesture passed between them before the shooting. It was simply an attack of mad rage because some men had been created black.

A reliable man telegraphed from Floyd County House on election day, as follows: "I just arrived here and learn that the Bourbon-Funders introduced the Ku Klux shout policy in this county to-day, by sending some of their men to make raids on innocent, law-abiding citizens. Mr. Alex Nolan was shot twice this day, while out in his field, because he was a Radicals, and refused to vote the Bourbon-Funder ticket. The fool selected to do this dirty deed was a man by the name of Prince E. Short."

Foreboding a Stoppage. Petersburg, November 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Rail Association will be held to-morrow, when it is believed another stoppage of the factories for four weeks will be ordered. The strike is reported, and prices low and trade small and ill assorted.

Foreboding a Stoppage. Petersburg, November 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Rail Association will be held to-morrow, when it is believed another stoppage of the factories for four weeks will be ordered. The strike is reported, and prices low and trade small and ill assorted.

Foreboding a Stoppage. Petersburg, November 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Rail Association will be held to-morrow, when it is believed another stoppage of the factories for four weeks will be ordered. The strike is reported, and prices low and trade small and ill assorted.

Foreboding a Stoppage. Petersburg, November 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Rail Association will be held to-morrow, when it is believed another stoppage of the factories for four weeks will be ordered. The strike is reported, and prices low and trade small and ill assorted.

FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

ROSE AND THE FATAL GIRL'S BODY.

He Denies that He Ever Offered It for Sale to Dr. Hill.

BALTIMORE, November 13.—David Moses, the widower of the fat girl, visited Mount Olivet Cemetery yesterday afternoon and viewed the grave of his departed bride. In company with the White Moor and Mrs. Williams, the landlady of his boarding house, Moses went to the cemetery. He was seen last evening by an American reporter, and in response to questions gave the following statement of the whole affair regarding the reported sale of his wife's body. He said: "On the day of my wife's funeral I was approached by a friend of mine, who said Dr. Hill wanted to see me in regard to the sale of my wife's body. I said I did not want to sell it, nor did I intend to do so. I was perished, and I saw in him, however, and Dr. Hill offered to purchase the body. I refused to sell it, and in response to questions regarding my financial condition, I said I owed \$15 which I did not expect to pay. He offered to settle this amount, and I would give him the body. I was perished, and I saw in him, however, and Dr. Hill offered to purchase the body. I refused to sell it, and in response to questions regarding my financial condition, I said I owed \$15 which I did not expect to pay. He offered to settle this amount, and I would give him the body. I was perished, and I saw in him, however, and Dr. Hill offered to purchase the body. I refused to sell it, and in response to questions regarding my financial condition, I said I owed \$15 which I did not expect to pay. He offered to settle this amount, and I would give him the body."

Dr. Webb made an able argument in the defense of Poole. He maintained the Government had wholly failed to prove its case. He admitted that Poole was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, but belonged to a section of that organization which had no sympathy with assassins. He had moreover incurred their enmity. He claimed Kennedy was shot in mistake for Poole. Hersey, J. Q., closing the case, the prosecutor admitted the theory of the defense as wild and incredible.

Justice Murphy in summing up the case expressed the opinion that Kennedy was not murdered in mistake. He said the fact that Poole told Louis how Kennedy was killed and that the dagger used in the murder was no good, that they might have been chisels, was borne out by the appearance of the wounds upon the body of Kennedy, it was evident, said the Justice that murder was deeply planned, and that the jury, even if they had any doubt, that Kennedy was the person intended to be murdered. During the delivery of the Justice's charge Poole jumped up and accused the Justice of jacking the pants of his trousers.

After the arguments the Poole case was given to the jury. After consultation for about an hour the jury announced that it could not agree.

Germany and Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—Simultaneously with the departure of Dr. Giers, the Secretary of State, for Switzerland, via Berlin, to visit his daughter, the editors of the St. Petersburg newspapers received orders forbidding the discussion of the probability of a war with Germany. Dr. Giers visited Bismarck.

BERLIN, November 13.—The Crown Prince received Dr. Giers on his arrival to-day. Dr. Giers afterwards visited the Emperor, who later gave a dinner in his honor. Dr. Giers had a long interview with Count von Hatzfeldt, the German foreign minister.

Story of a Loaded Shell. LONDON, November 13.—A loaded shell was found this morning in the roadway at Belvedere ward, Lambeth, near the railway station. The police removed the shell to the Welsh arsenal. It weighed twenty pounds. The police arrested a man, who was drunk, and accused himself of being concerned in the recent explosions on the Metropolitan underground railway.

Heating of American Bishops. ROME, November 13.—The American Catholic Bishops held their first meeting to-day at the college of the Propaganda. All the Cardinals of the Propaganda were present. The principal question discussed was that of addressing a demand to the government of the United States that the relations of church and state be based upon canon law.

DEATH OF THE LARKS. Great Destruction to Vessels and Life in the Recent Storm. DETROIT, Mich., November 13.—The latest news from Colchester, Ont., indicates that all hope is abandoned for the safety of Capt. Forrester, of the foundered light ship, save a very slight one that he may have launched his boat and reached some of the islands. News from Mackinac states the schooner Lucy Clark capsized and sunk yesterday. Five of her crew reached the shore, but three, the first mate, engineer of the steamship and cook were drowned.

NEW LONDON, Cr., November 13.—The barges Ida Dandenberg and Ospray are lost. Those drowned on the Ospray are Capt. Henry Conway and John Murphy. On the Dandenberg, Capt. Henry Foreman and two Germans, the Ida, O. L. Smith, one man and a boy.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., November 13.—There is nothing new yet from Potok except that there was a heavy gale this afternoon. A Democrat special from Saugatuck says the Chicago tug Protection is off here with her helm and wheel disabled, short of fuel and a crew of nine on board. The schooner Arab, with a crew of nine, is reported ten miles south of Grand Haven.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., November 13.—A special received from Potok says there was a terrible gale all day, but it was milder than ever to-night. It is thought the losses by the storm in Potok and vicinity were estimated at \$15,000.

The men drowned at the Cross Village, Sunday, were Mike Rodden, mate, and Eugene Ordway, cook. The schooner Arab, which went to pieces two miles northeast of that village, and Engineer Moody, of Milwaukee, who had been pumping the schooner. Capt. Louis R. Johnson and four sailors reached shore safely. None of the crew were rescued, and others have been found yet, and nothing can be done till the gale subsides.

A Grand Haven special to the Democrat at 11 p. m. says: The schooner ashore nine miles south of Grand Haven is not the Arab, but the three-masted schooner Capt. Lewis, which left Chicago Saturday night, corn-laden, for Colquhoun, Ontario. At Big Point Sable, Sunday, she was struck by a squall and damaged much and her canvas carried away. She then began to pitch and roll, and was finally driven ashore. She was beached. She is owned at Evanston, Ill., by Johanna Lindberg and valued at \$18,000, no insurance. She had on board 25,000 bushels of corn, insured for \$9,000.

Captain Lewis, mate, and Engineer Moody, of Milwaukee, who had been pumping the schooner. Capt. Louis R. Johnson and four sailors reached shore safely. None of the crew were rescued, and others have been found yet, and nothing can be done till the gale subsides.

A Grand Haven special to the Democrat at 11 p. m. says: The schooner ashore nine miles south of Grand Haven is not the Arab, but the three-masted schooner Capt. Lewis, which left Chicago Saturday night, corn-laden, for Colquhoun, Ontario. At Big Point Sable, Sunday, she was struck by a squall and damaged much and her canvas carried away. She then began to pitch and roll, and was finally driven ashore. She was beached. She is owned at Evanston, Ill., by Johanna Lindberg and valued at \$18,000, no insurance. She had on board 25,000 bushels of corn, insured for \$9,000.

Captain Lewis, mate, and Engineer Moody, of Milwaukee, who had been pumping the schooner. Capt. Louis R. Johnson and four sailors reached shore safely. None of the crew were rescued, and others have been found yet, and nothing can be done till the gale subsides.

A Grand Haven special to the Democrat at 11 p. m. says: The schooner ashore nine miles south of Grand Haven is not the Arab, but the three-masted schooner Capt. Lewis, which left Chicago Saturday night, corn-laden, for Colquhoun, Ontario. At Big Point Sable, Sunday, she was struck by a squall and damaged much and her canvas carried away. She then began to pitch and roll, and was finally driven ashore. She was beached. She is owned at Evanston, Ill., by Johanna Lindberg and valued at \$18,000, no insurance. She had on board 25,000 bushels of corn, insured for \$9,000.

Captain Lewis, mate, and Engineer Moody, of Milwaukee, who had been pumping the schooner. Capt. Louis R. Johnson and four sailors reached shore safely. None of the crew were rescued, and others have been found yet, and nothing can be done till the gale subsides.

A Grand Haven special to the Democrat at 11 p. m. says: The schooner ashore nine miles south of Grand Haven is not the Arab, but the three-masted schooner Capt. Lewis, which left Chicago Saturday night, corn-laden, for Colquhoun, Ontario. At Big Point Sable, Sunday, she was struck by a squall and damaged much and her canvas carried away. She then began to pitch and roll, and was finally driven ashore. She was beached. She is owned at Evanston, Ill., by Johanna Lindberg and valued at \$18,000, no insurance. She had on board 25,000 bushels of corn, insured for \$9,000.

Captain Lewis, mate, and Engineer Moody, of Milwaukee, who had been pumping the schooner. Capt. Louis R. Johnson and four sailors reached shore safely. None of the crew were rescued, and others have been found yet, and nothing can be done till the gale subsides.

A Grand Haven special to the Democrat at 11 p. m. says: The schooner ashore nine miles south of Grand Haven is not the Arab, but the three-masted schooner Capt. Lewis, which left Chicago Saturday night, corn-laden, for Colquhoun, Ontario. At Big Point Sable, Sunday, she was struck by a squall and damaged much and her canvas carried away. She then began to pitch and roll, and was finally driven ashore. She was beached. She is owned at Evanston, Ill., by Johanna Lindberg and valued at \$18,000, no insurance. She had on board 25,000 bushels of corn, insured for \$9,000.

Captain Lewis, mate, and Engineer Moody, of Milwaukee, who had been pumping the schooner. Capt. Louis R. Johnson and four sailors reached shore safely. None of the crew were rescued, and others have been found yet, and nothing can be done till the gale subsides.

A Grand Haven special to the Democrat at 11 p. m. says: The schooner ashore nine miles south of Grand Haven is not the Arab, but the three-masted schooner Capt. Lewis, which left Chicago Saturday night, corn-laden, for Colquhoun, Ontario. At Big Point Sable, Sunday, she was struck by a squall and damaged much and her canvas carried away. She then began to pitch and roll, and was finally driven ashore. She was beached. She is owned at Evanston, Ill., by Johanna Lindberg and valued at \$18,000, no insurance. She had on board 25,000 bushels of corn, insured for \$9,000.

Captain Lewis, mate, and Engineer Moody, of Milwaukee, who had been pumping the schooner. Capt. Louis R. Johnson and four sailors reached shore safely. None of the crew were rescued, and others have been found yet, and nothing can be done till the gale subsides.

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF THE A. F. & A. M. OF THIS STATE

Commences its Nineteenth Annual Communication in This City—A List of Lodges and Their Delegates—The Appointment of Various Committees—The Usual Banquet Served.

The nineteenth annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. of this State commenced in this city last evening at the Masonic Temple. The following Grand Secretaries were present: Wm. H. Fick, Grand Master. William G. Bennett, Deputy Grand Master. George E. Thornburg, Senior Grand Warden. H. R. Howard, Junior Grand Warden. Hugh S. Hamilton, Grand Treasurer. O. L. Long, Grand Secretary.

The following appointed officers were also present in their places: Charles H. Collier, Grand Lecturer; John W. Grantham, Grand Chaplain; George E. Jordan, Grand Deacon; E. A. Smith, Grand Junior Deacon; Will H. Riggs, Grand Marshal; Arthur G. Bailey, Grand Pursuivant; Timothy W. Bliss, Grand Tyler; also the following D. D. G. M.'s were present: R. J.